

BACKGROUND

- In Dominican Republic (DR) LGBTQIA+ adolescents faces human rights violations including access to healthcare.
 - > Out of 7,122 surveyed LGBTQIA+ people in DR, 96.7% were victim of violence due to sexual orientation in adolescence¹.
- Culturally sensitive care for LGBTQIA+ and racial health equity historically underemphasized/neglected in medical education.

Failure in medical schools to:

- Create educational environment to learn LGBTQIA+ healthcare.
- Collect gender and sexual orientation data.
- ➢ Include LGBTQIA+ health within medical school curriculum

✤ Has led to:

- > Health care professionals are underprepared to provide affirming care for LGBTQIA+ people.
- ➢ Homophobia, transphobia and implicit bias in healthcare
- Overall health disparities in LGBTQIA+ healthcare.
- Medical students are a particularly vulnerable group within LGBTQIA+
 - > 43.5% reporting at least one episode of mistreatment during medical school².
 - \succ Medical schools fail to provide safe environments for LGBTQIA+ students.

Dominican Republic. Percentage of people according to the type of message received in academic institutions regarding issues related to LGBTQIA+

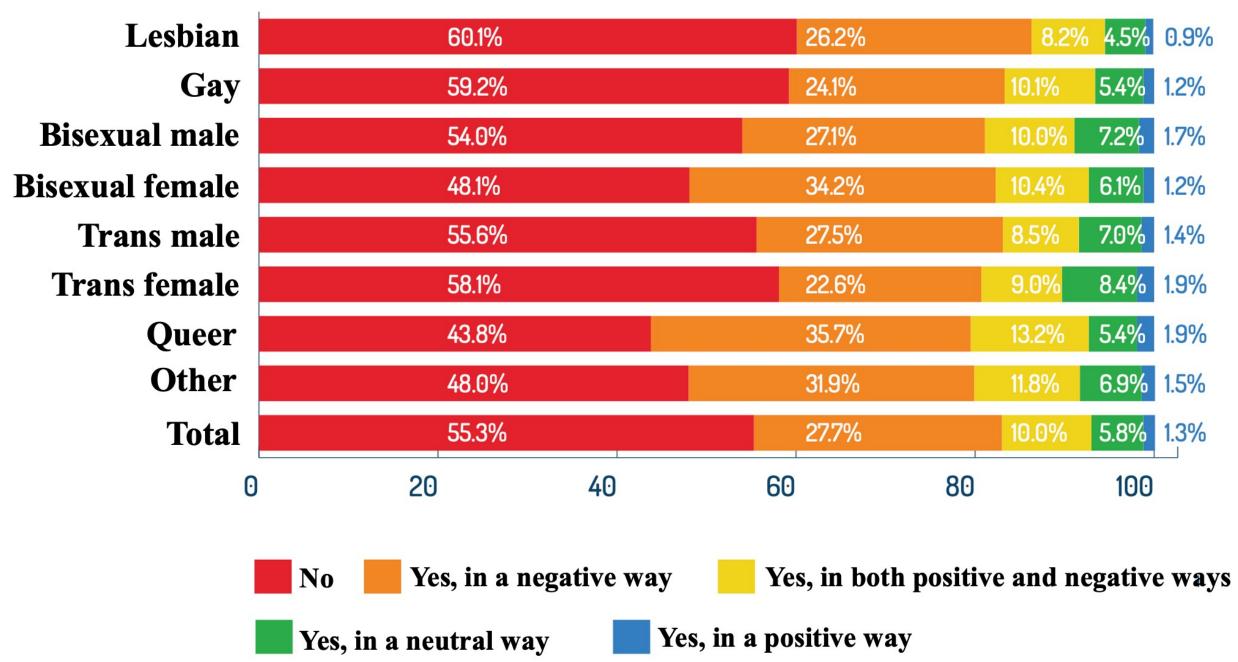


Chart extracted from: Being LGBTI in the Caribbean¹

Closing the Gap: Addressing LGBTQIA+ Health disparities and academic inclusion in the DR. Daniel Camejo Patiño¹, Richard Bido Medina, M.D., Ph.D¹, Alex Keuroghlian^{1,2}

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Dominican Republic. Percentage of people who have experienced an incident of discrimination, because of their sexual orientation, and/or gender identity, and/or gender expression.

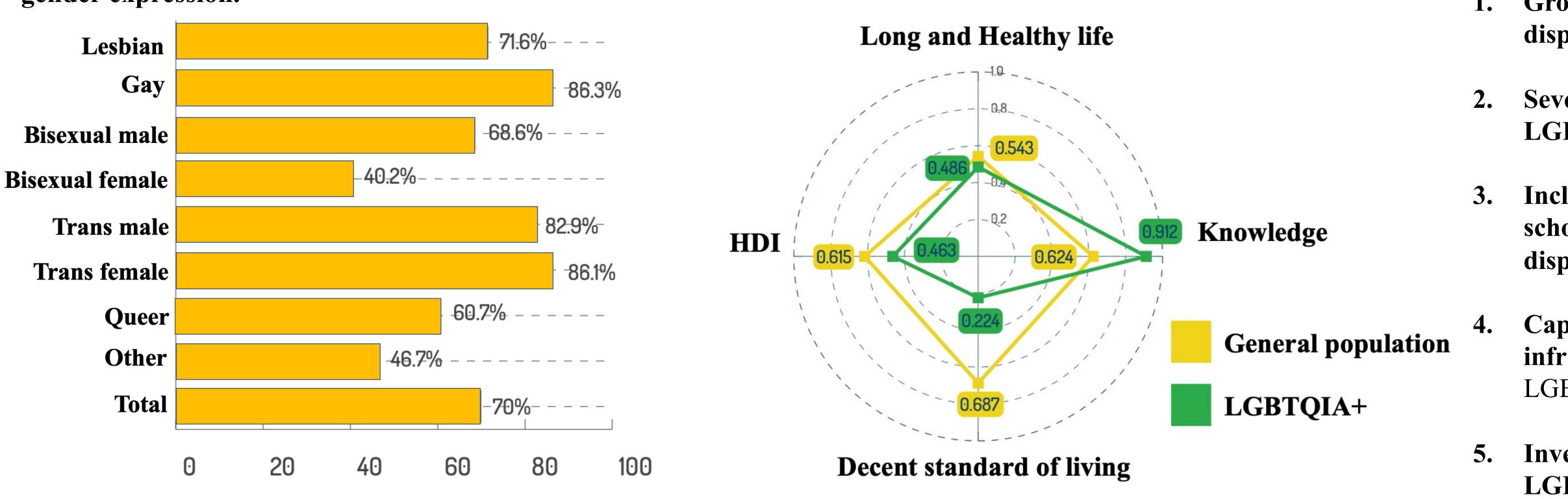


Chart extracted from: Being LGBTI in the Caribbean¹

METHODS

1.	Survey	design	/valid	ation
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- Electronic survery to asses (a) knowledge, (b) attitudes, LGBTQIA+ topics (c) beliefs and (d) practices in LGBTQIA+ mental Barriers to LGBTQIA+ health equity in DR health
- Pilot instrument to 30 medical students

Survey administration to medical students.

Directed to sub-interns in the DR's 3 major medical schools.

In-person Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with 3. **LGBTQIA+ community leaders in DR.**

Focus on perspectives/experiences seeking mental health care in the DR (i.e. barriers, prejudice and discrimination when accessing health care)

Curriculum development

- Based on identified needs/gaps, curriculum will integrate content (i.e. LGBTQIA+ terminology, stigma, disparities, minority stress, psychiatric care of LGBTQIA+ patients)
- Piloted in a group of 30 medical students (15 sexual and/or gender minority)

Medical training recommendations, monitor results and further research.



Dominican Republic. Gaps in the Human Development Index (HDI) between the general population and LGBTQIA+ people

Chart extracted from: Being LGBTI in the Caribbean¹

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

Gather and share information from DR on

- Impact of discrimination on LGBTQIA+ students
- Priorities of FGD

Implementation of protective infrastructure for

- LGBTQIA+ community
- Policies that protect students from harassment
- Creation of support groups (GSAs)
- Curriculum development to improve LGBTQIA+ quality healthcare in medical schools.

Capacity Building

- Awareness training for institutions faculty.
- Inclusion and diversity capacitation for students.
- Community workshops for general population.
- MGH/Fenway faculty-DR medical faculty and student alliance.

United States. Have ever been treated disrespectfully or in a Non-Affirming way by any healthcare provider

60.3%

1. Project "Being LGBTI in the Caribbean " of USAID, and implemented by UNDP to promote the development https://dominicanrepublic.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-Link: LGBTI people. 08/Informe%20de%20Resultados%20Encuesta%20Nacional%20LGBTI%202020%20en%201 a%20Republica%20Dominicana_2.pdf

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3. Keuroghlian, A. S., Charlton, B. M., Katz-Wise, S. L., Williams, K., Jarvie, E. J., Phillips, R., Kremen, J., Guss, C. E., Dalrymple, J. L., & Potter, J. (2022). Harvard Medical School's sexual and Gender Minority Health Equity Initiative: Curricular and Climate Innovations in undergraduate medical education. Academic Medicine, 97(12), 1786–1793. https://doi.org/10.1097/acm.00000000004867

4. Report of the LGBTTTI Coalition (LGBTTTI) of the Dominican Republic. DIVERDOM-FUNCEJI-REVASA-ASA- GAYP-CARIFLAGS-TRANSSA- Heartland Alliance- Coordinadora Lésbica. 2014. Link: https://funceji.files.wordpress.com/2012/02/lgbt-final-con-logos-final.docx

5. Ng, E. S., Stamper, C. L., Klarsfeld, A., & Han, Y. J. (2021). Chapter 14: Promoting LGBT inclusion and scholarship: using the Human Rights Campaigns Corporate Equality Index. In Handbook on diversity and inclusion indices: A research compendium. story, Edward Elgar Publishing

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DISCUSSION

Growing need to address LGBTQIA+ health disparities to close gaps in health equity

Severe lack of local (DR) research regarding LGBTQIA+ healthcare

Inclusion of LGBTQIA+ health education in medical school curricula is imperative to address healthcare disparities

4. Capacity building and creating a protective infrastructure are imperative in closing gaps on LGBTQIA+ sensitive care.

Investigating discrimination and stigma for LGBTQIA+ in DR medical students, allows experts in field to provide guidance and tailored interventions

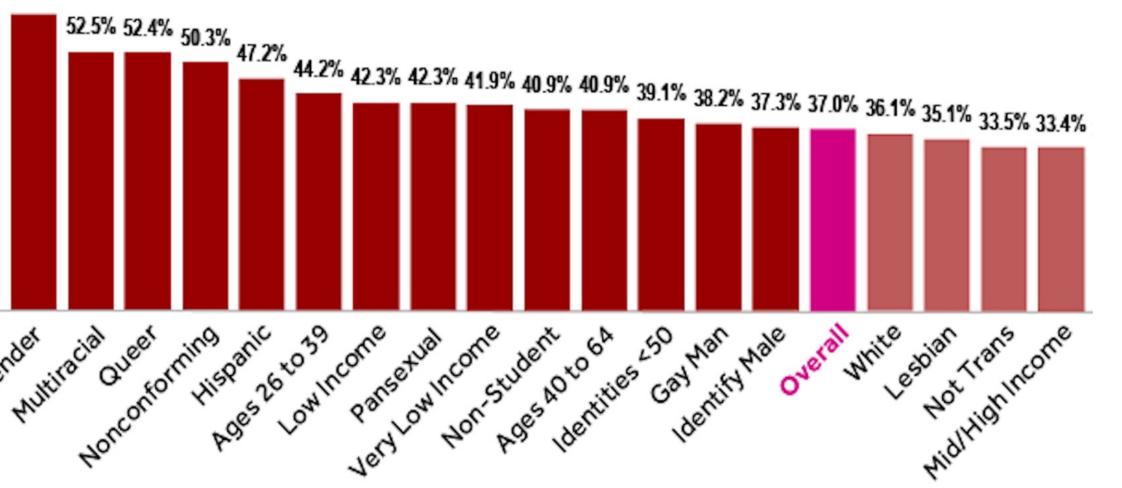


Chart extracted from: 2021 Long Island LGBTQ+ Community Health Needs Survey, PRC, Inc.

REFERENCES